



# CITIZEN GENERATED DATA (CGD) FOR SDG16

**Inclusive & Responsive Decision-Making**

April 2019

This report was written by the DataShift Team from CIVICUS, the global citizen alliance, with support from SPEAK! campaign enablers, organisers and participants. Special thanks to the following individuals:

- SPEAK! enabler Soledad Gattoni provided the translation, analysis and reports for Spanish and English surveys
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## **Background**

CIVICUS is a global alliance of civil society organisations and activists dedicated to strengthening citizen action and civil society throughout the world. It is an alliance of 7000+ members in 160 countries. CIVICUS advocates, convenes and publishes regular research on civil society. CIVICUS launched the DataShift initiative to build the capacity and confidence of civil society organisations to produce and use citizen-generated data. Citizen-generated data is data that people or their organisations produce to directly monitor, demand or drive change on issues that affect them. It is sharing experiences from this support to build capacity on citizen-generated data across the world and is seeking to inform and influence global policy processes on the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the data revolution for sustainable development. CIVICUS believes raising civil society's awareness of and engagement with the SDGs and particularly SDG16 Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions can support organisations' ability to align as well as find allies and resources for their collective work improving the possibility to reach the SDG targets.

Civil society has an important role to play in filling the gap and adding context for the SDGs indicator data. As of January 2019, according to the UN Stats Division website for SDG16 Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions, there is no data available for 12 of the 23 indicators. Therefore, CIVICUS with its' DataShift initiative is helping to coordinate and support the collection of data around SDG 16.7.2 Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory, and representative decision-making at all levels. The collected data follows both official quantitative data methodology as well as complimentary qualitative data to contextualize the responses for each community.

### **CIVICUS Background on SDG16.7.2**

[SPEAK!](#) is a campaign supported by CIVICUS to engage civil society to raise awareness, break down barriers and build global solidarity. This year's campaign focus was to address community divisiveness. The SPEAK! campaign introduced the organisers and participants to SDG16.7.2 considering whether decision-making is inclusive and responsive through one of three ways: an icebreaker, a paper survey or an online survey. Each of these ways collected both quantitative and qualitative data on SDG16.7.2 indicator. From this campaign, we collected 581 surveys from 22 countries between November 2018 and January 2019 in English, Spanish and Arabic. We analysed both the quantitative and qualitative data for general trends in Latin America, Middle East and North Africa and Africa regions.

## Findings Summary

Most participants had high confidence for the first question,

**“How confident are you in your own ability to participate in politics?”**

but few reported strong feelings in “having a say” in the second question,

**“How much would you say the political system in [country] allows people like you to have a say in what the government does?”**

The one strong regional difference that we experienced was the feeling that these questions were too political to ask and discuss in the MENA region. Although there were few difficulties with understanding the first question, we had mixed results with the second question. Possible reasons for the challenge with the second question might be regional political understanding of the differences in “having a say”, translation choices, and response options. The qualitative question, “Can you describe a place or time when you were able to influence decision-making in your community?” provided context to the quantitative data. In general, we found many individuals providing responses of standing up for a right of individual from harm in their community as well as participation in community and school-based organisations, but notably no mention of voting or political party membership. This again seems to substantiate that the quantitative questions do reflect self-efficacy and responsive governance for monitoring the target SDG16.7.2.

Another key finding for us was the importance of the proposed [SDG16.7.2 Methodology](#) paper published on UNSTATs. We depended on the paper for both guidance and securing consensus on which questions to ask for collecting SDG16.7.2 indicator data. Although the proposed methodology was useful, we feel we will be able to better coordinate and support the indicator once the methodology has been formally recognized. Overall and despite skepticism in the MENA region, our participants had a very positive experience with the questions, and we plan to continue to use CGD as means to contextualize quantitative SDG16.7.2 indicator data.

## Methodology

In context of the SPEAK! campaign, the SDG 16.7.2 survey was launched as a pilot to test the ability and usefulness of CGD on SDG16.7.2 indicator data. Key campaign partners include regional, national and local organisations from Latin America, Asia-Pacific, Africa, Europe and North America. The campaign aimed to raise awareness, break down barriers of division and build global solidarity. The SDG 16.7.2 survey used convenience sampling as an exploratory way of approaching the subject of inclusive and responsive decision-making. The survey included standardized as well as open ended questions and a section on voluntary demographic identification. Please see Appendix I for examples of the survey’s used as an icebreaker, on paper and online in English, Spanish, Arabic, Swahili and French. Women and youth were well represented, often representing 50% of the participants at the SPEAK! events. Other marginalised groups were represented in varying ways and percentages without being able to generalize at this time.

Quantitative data was triangulated by the collection of qualitative data as part of the same survey and through previous democracy dialogues conducted by CIVICUS in 2018 to answer the question, “Has there been a recent development that has raised questions or concerns about democratic freedoms and people’s ability to participate in decision-making?” These dialogues were part of CIVICUS’ annual State of Civil Society report for 2018 titled, “Reimagining Democracy.” The report is the culmination of a year-long research project led by CIVICUS including consultations in 80 countries. Civil society leaders, activists and stakeholders shared 54 written contributions and provided 97 interviews, while 26 democracy dialogues – informal citizen-led discussions on challenges with and hopes for democracy – were convened in countries around the world.

## Key Data Numbers

**Figure 1. Surveys collected**

Language	Location	Number of surveys collected
English	Africa	<b>281</b>
	Ethiopia	25
	Liberia	7
	Togo	1
	Uganda	15
	Gambia	2
	Cameroon	26
	Nigeria	197
South Sudan	3	
Zambia	5	
English	Europe	<b>6</b>
	Albania	2
Spain	4	
Arabic	MENA	<b>130</b>
	Syria	36
	Iraq	17
	Morocco	47
	Turkey	10
Lebanon	20	
Spanish	Latin America	<b>164</b>
	Argentina	62
	Bolivia	71
	Colombia	4
	Mexico	3
	Peru	11
Uruguay	13	

## Regional Report – Africa

In Africa, the survey was conducted in nine countries: Ethiopia, Liberia, Togo, Uganda, Gambia, Cameroon, Nigeria, South Sudan and Zambia with a majority of answers coming from Nigeria. 281 respondents completed the survey during 11 events ran by 11 organisations. The SPEAK! events in the different countries were diverse and addressed such issues as efforts to strengthening the peace and security of Ethiopia and Eritrea, empowering communities and girls to speak about menstrual health management in Uganda, combating health speech in Cameroon and talking about mental health care in Nigeria. Questions on SDG 16.7.2 were included as part of the SPEAK! event survey that was filled by participants at the end of each SPEAK! event. Participants in Ethiopia, Liberia, Togo, Gambia, Cameroon, and Zambia filled in an online survey, whereas in Uganda, Nigeria and Ethiopia organisers provided participants with paper based surveys. In each of the cases, surveys were voluntary, and no personal data was collected.

### Key findings

- Most participants went ahead and answered SDG questions which was a good indicator that they felt comfortable and safe while answering questions on this topic. Most of the participants were confident in their own ability to participate in politics, being either extremely, very or somewhat confident. “Very confident” was the most common response. Extremely lower levels of confidence remained low.
- Most of the participants mentioned that their country allowed them only a little to “have a say” in what the government does.
- Participants from these countries had some difficulties to understand the difference between question one (individual agency) and question two (government, structural conditions).
- Positive and inclusive decision making remain mostly connected to the ability to make or influence decisions at the local level and in the closest levels of socialization (as part of everyday life decision making). Respondents commonly mentioned:
  - School participation (and organizing activities with friends and other students – but not necessarily through the student union);
  - Influencing decisions in their own families or places of work; reporting crimes in their communities (such as rape or theft); and
  - Participating in community bodies (such as church groups, student unions and NGOs).

**Qualitative quotes** from the open-ended question, “Can you describe a place or time when you were able to influence decision-making in your community?” from Nigeria respondents:

- “I once held positions as president, medical community development service (Medical CDS), during my National Youth Service Corps (NYSC) in Ebonyi state. During my tenure, we were able to pressure the local government chairman to provide Handwashing facilities in all primary/secondary schools within Afikpo-Norht LGA, Ebonyin state. We also campaigned for mental health awareness-aimed at making people to not be ashamed to seek professional help.”
- “During a family meeting, I had helped influence a decision that would have ruined someone’s life if I had not.”
- “During NYSC, I helped to sensitize the minds of young people on making the best choice of their career path. In college, I lead student teams on excursion.”

## Regional Report – MENA

As part of the SPEAK! campaign 2018, data on SDG 16.7.2 was collected in the MENA region via two means: a traditional survey (either on paper or online) distributed to event participants at the end or after the event they attended, and an in-person icebreaker exercise run at the beginning of a smaller number of events. 130 survey responses were received from five MENA countries and seven organisations: Syria, Iraq, Morocco, Turkey, and Lebanon. The two questions “How confident are you in your own ability to participate in politics?” and “How much would you say the political system in your country allows people like you to “have a say” in what the government does?” caused some confusion in MENA. The difference between the two questions, the first referring to individual agency and the second to structural conditions, seemed unclear to many respondents, who often saw the two questions as identical. This could affect the results if repeated at scale. Possibly as a result, for the first question, answers were evenly spread, with ‘somewhat confident’ as the most common response.

For the second question, answers were much more emphatic, expressing significant pessimism toward opportunities for political participation. Most said they were “not at all confident” or “not so confident” in their country’s political system and its scope for citizen participation.

- In the view of Syrian women, lived experiences of political participation included: choosing to marry or divorce; personal and family decisions, especially about education; participating in anti-government protests; travelling between Syria and Turkey; and participating in the labour market and in civil society. It is noteworthy that they considered these examples to be political, whereas some of them might not be seen as such in other contexts.
- Across the region, many respondents actively declared that their political system had given them no meaningful chance to participate.
- In Iraq especially, there were very negative perceptions of the political system, which was described as corrupt, unrepresentative of women and minorities, unconcerned with youth’s opinions, built on private interests, and sectarian. Several respondents said they were scared to talk about politics. Positive examples cited of political participation were mainly from outside the traditional world of politics – for example through education, teaching or other employment, or civil society.

In addition, SPEAK! encouraged event organisers to adapt the campaign materials provided by CIVICUS to fit their needs. In MENA almost all participant surveys were submitted on paper, and some only distributed the SDG questions, while others only distributed the questions about the event itself. The exclusion of the SDG16.7.2 questions potentially speaks to the common sense that those questions were too political to ask.

### Experiences with the SDG16.7.2 icebreaker exercise

Feedback was received on use of the SDG icebreaker exercise from Iraq, Syria, and Turkey. When explaining the exercise to event organisers, SPEAK! team members encountered much skepticism in MENA due to sensitivity around political debate, especially with strangers. This is unsurprising in a region where many countries have a track record of political repression, arbitrary punishments for political activity, absent rule of law, curbs on freedoms of association and expression, and so forth. In such contexts, it has become second nature for many citizens to avoid political discourse in public, as careless political statements are known to have grave consequences, either in the present day or in the recent pasts of other countries in the region. Even in countries where event organisers did use the exercise, all organisers based in MENA countries that SPEAK! staff spoke to initially

expressed reservations about the questions' sensitivity or daringness. Several other organisers chose not to use the exercise simply because it did not fit with their event theme or due to time limitations.

- In Algeria, event organisers decided not to use the exercise because events were taking place in government-owned facilities or government representatives were invited, and they considered asking these questions too controversial or sensitive. The questions were also considered potentially counterproductive as they could induce suspicion rather than open people up to one another, especially at the beginning of an event among strangers.
- At one event in Lebanon (a workshop on using the media for positive change for early-career journalists which did not use the icebreaker exercise), a participant called for the workshop rules to include a ban on discussion of politics in any form. Lebanon is known to be one of the most open states in the region in terms of freedom of expression, and though not all participants agreed, this example shows the sensitivity of political discussion in the region and the widespread reluctance to enter into it with strangers.
- In Iraq, event organisers had serious misgivings about the controversial nature of the questions. They reassured participants that participation was entirely voluntary before beginning and were pleasantly surprised at the fruitful and enthusiastic nature of the discussions. This suggests that although such conversations are controversial, they are much needed and a structured means to have them can be welcomed.
- A women's community centre in northern Syria expressed very positive feedback, saying the exercise exceeded their expectations in practice and fit in well with their event's topic of women's rights in the context of conflict, and of societal views toward women in the workplace in a religiously conservative area.
- In Turkey, event organisers were cautious about using the exercise due to political sensitivity but reported a positive response to it in practice. However, a minority of participants were made to feel uncomfortable and were very reserved in their responses, suggesting it was not fully appropriate to use as an icebreaker in that instance.

## **Regional Report - Latin America**

In Latin America, the survey was conducted in six countries: Argentina, Bolivia, Colombia, Mexico, Peru, Uruguay with most answers coming from Argentina, Bolivia and Uruguay. One hundred sixty-four respondents completed the survey during twelve events ran by sixteen organisations. Events included efforts to counter polarization and corruption, as well as opening dialogue on issues of migration and LGBT rights. Data was collected by a stand-alone paper based survey provided to participants as part of an active listening exercise which aimed to break the ice and build connection before five SPEAK! events in Argentina and Peru. Questions on SDG 16.7.2 were included as part of a SPEAK! event survey that was filled by participants at the end of each SPEAK! event. Participants in Colombia, Mexico, Uruguay and Argentina filled in an online survey, whereas in Bolivia organisers provided participants with paper based surveys.

Examples of events that took place in the region during October and November 2018:

- In Argentina, three simultaneous panel discussions built bridges between leaders and citizens from different political perspectives in a context of marked polarization, fake news and technological challenges.

- A series of dialogues across Colombia, Mexico, Uruguay, Chile and Argentina brought together people of different beliefs and religions to discuss the rights of the LGBT community.
- In Colombia, a gamified tournament sought to reduce tensions around the recent influx of Venezuelan migrants.
- In Peru, a group of young YouTubers, journalists and students from different backgrounds discussed the challenges and opportunities in the fight against corruption.
- Peasants, indigenous people and government representatives joined together to discuss development projects and the future of SDGs in Bolivia.

## Key findings

- Latin American partners feel safe to ask SDG 16.7.2. questions during SPEAK! events and most of the participants answer SDG questions. Most partners felt SDG questions were important and relevant to the event that they were organizing and in some cases, such as in Argentina and Peru, they used the survey questions as a way of opening up the discussion on how participants could make decision-making more inclusive and responsive in their own communities.
- Most of the participants were confident in their own ability to participate in politics, being either very confident or somewhat confident. Extremely higher or lower levels of confidence remained low. Those who were more confident mentioned that they had some experience in participating in politics before and linked their confidence to their knowledge and personal resources: “I am extremely confident because I have the necessary knowledge, openness and proactivity”; “My studies as a political scientist helped me be developed in the area”; “I have experience participating in the student union”. On the contrary, those who were less confident, mentioned they would need more information, knowledge or experience: “politics is very difficult to understand”; “it is difficult to participate when you don’t have enough resources”; “the problem are economic interests”.
- Participants who were more confident understood politics “as a tool to change reality” and they differentiate political participation from party politics. Most respondents mentioned that their country allows them only a little to “have a say” in what the government does while few expressed that their country allowed them a lot. Participants consider voting as the principal way of having a say in politics. Some others also mentioned that they knew that there existed different “initiatives to participate and contribute as citizens” but they considered them not to be “effective”.
- Many participants also mentioned that citizen mobilization and protests can change government decisions and that “although it is difficult to participate in a direct way, people could always influence the debate”. The principle obstacles towards inclusive decision making were: corruption, “the irrelevance of the topics that are subject to public participation” add the fact that “only a minority can participate in politics”.
- In general, decision-making remained connected to the local level. When participants were asked to describe a place or time when they were able to influence decision-making in a positive way, most of them expressed they were able to participate and change “little aspects or decisions in their neighbourhoods and communities”, they expressed “helping others” as a way of participation; “teaching”; “participating in student unions”; “taking part in environment assemblies”, anti-corruption protests, “talking about abortion”, “in women organisations” and using the media as a way of expressing themselves. Often responses to this question were particular to the event topic the participant attended.



## Translation Findings

Questions on SDG 16.7.2 were translated into three different languages: Arabic, Spanish and French. Later, another organization also translated the questions to Swahili.

The SPEAK! Arabic translation literally reads, “To what extent does the political system in your country allow people like you to participate in government decision-making?” The SPEAK! translation is imperfect, as it hints too strongly toward formal participation in government, as opposed to the more wide-reaching ‘having a say,’ English idiomatic expression, “to have a say,” in something means to have a voice which is listened to and heeded by those in power, or to have the ability to participate in decision-making. Having a say in something is subtly but significantly different to having an opinion about something; an Algerian citizen should be permitted an opinion about any government’s decisions but would typically only expect to have a say in those of the Algerian government.

In the case of the Latin America survey, the Spanish translation of the question “How much would you say the political system in your country allows people like you to have a say in what the government does?” was also challenging as there is no exact idiom to translate the expression “having a say” in Spanish. This expression was translated as “having an opinion about what the government does” which, although imperfect turned out to be the same translation that was used by the World Value Survey in Spanish speaking countries to address SDG 16.7.2. (identical to the version that was used for Andorra).

In the case of translating the survey to Swahili for Tanzania, the organization found the word “politics” to be a heavily loaded term in Tanzania with notions of party politics, deceit, divisiveness, and quarrel. Instead, the Swahili version chose to use the term for “leadership” to convey the intended meaning of the question. In addition, the translation process brought up the contrast in Tanzania between the often symbolic-only participation of citizens (“ushiriki”) and the will of leadership to give citizens true participatory power (“ushirikishwaji”) in decision-making.

## Additional Research

Our work shows that the findings from the democracy dialogue countries and the SPEAK! SDG16.7.2 are expressing similar challenges in inclusive and responsive governance. This suggests dialogues, paper surveys, online surveys and icebreakers are all potentially useful methods for gathering context for SDG16.7.2.

One interesting finding was the similar results from the regions using the SDG16.7.2 survey was found from the CIVICUS’ dialogues throughout 2018. CIVICUS regularly publishing information on ability of civil society space including both the [Monitor](#), which is an online, real time assessment of civic space and the State of Civil Society Report, an annual publication, reaches out to listen to diverse civil society actors. This past year, the annual report focused on “[Reimaging Democracy](#),” and held consultations with civil society leaders, activists and stakeholders. The year-long research project led by CIVICUS heard from people in 80 countries through 54 written contributions, 97 interviews and 26 democracy dialogues. The dialogues helped answer the question, “Has there been a recent development that has raised questions or concerns about democratic freedoms and people’s ability to participate in decision-making?” The dialogues were held in 24 countries located in Latin America, Africa, Asia, Pacific and Europe. Although some of the countries overlapped with the SPEAK! SDG16 surveys, many did not. However, the findings were again quite consistent across the regions, “Most feel excluded from political decision-making and want to have a direct say in the decisions that affect their lives.”

The report comes as a response to concerns being expressed by civil society about the practice of democracy in numerous countries around the world. These include personal presidential rule, constitution and election rigging and challenges to the rule of law; pushback by the politically powerful against the expression of democratic dissent; public dissatisfaction with contemporary democratic practice; and the rise of extreme and polarising political movements. These trends make it difficult for people to put forward solutions to the problems they face. In response many people are protesting, seeking political change that formal processes of democracy are not delivering.

## **Appendix Contents**

- I. CIVICUS introduction to SDG16 for its members
- II. French SDG16.7.2 and Event Survey (Online version)
- III. Paper Spanish SDG16.7.2 and Event Survey
- IV. Paper Arabic SDG16.7.2 and Event Survey
- V. Paper Swahili SDG16.7.2 Icebreaker
- VI. SDG16.7.2 Icebreaker Methodology Background

## Appendix I

### Citizen-generated data for the Sustainable Development Goals

**DataShift** is an initiative of CIVICUS that builds the capacity and confidence of civil society organisations to produce and use citizen-generated data. Citizen-generated data is data that people or their organisations produce to directly monitor, demand or drive change on issues that affect them. It is sharing experiences from this support to build capacity on citizen-generated data across the world and is seeking to inform and influence global policy processes on the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the data revolution for sustainable development.

#### The Sustainable Development Goals

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are a new set of goals, targets and indicators adopted by 193 countries that will guide the agendas and political policies of UN Member States through 2030. The SDGs follow and expand upon the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), which expired at the end of 2015. **By aligning your organization's goals with the SDGs and by collecting citizen-generated data, you can contribute to the monitoring and achievement of the SDGs in your country and hold your government accountable to its commitments!**

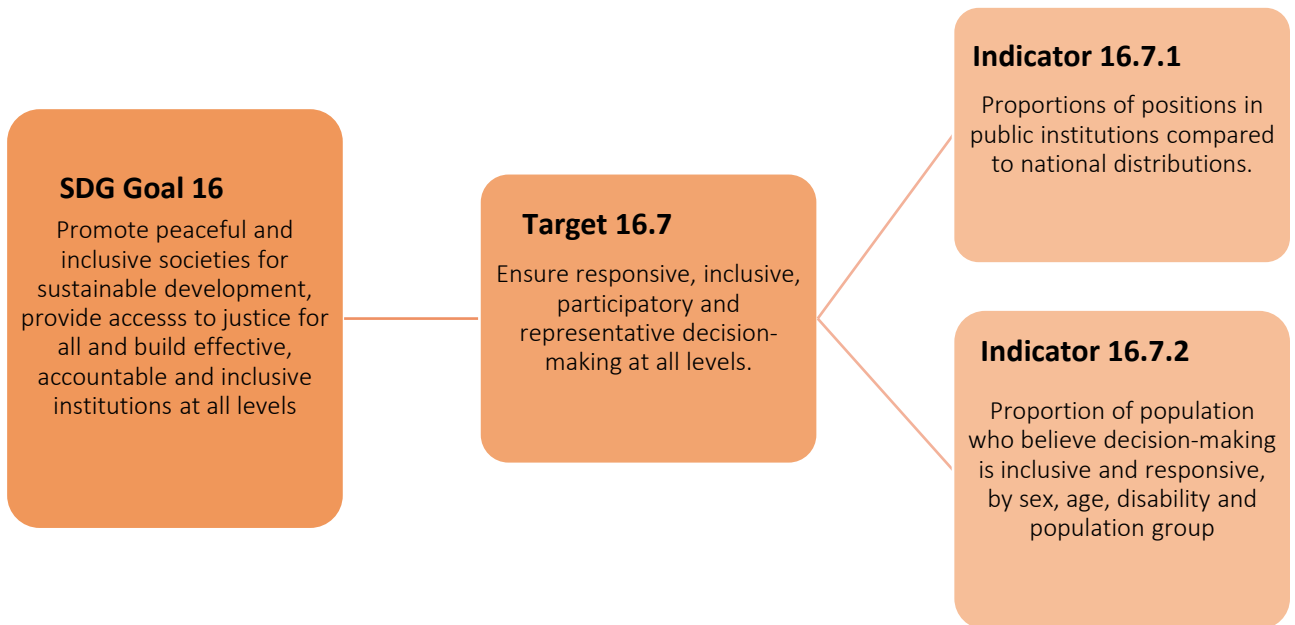
The goals span a wide range of topics including health, gender, environment, infrastructure, and economic development:



The 17 officially noted Sustainable Development Goals (chart courtesy of UNDP)

Familiarizing yourself with these goals and their targets is important to determine how your organization is contributing towards achieving the goals. By aligning your campaign to national and international priorities you can leverage your country's commitment and gain access to support including learning from other organisations working towards to the same objectives and targeted funding for achieving the SDGs.

In total, there are 17 goals with 169 corresponding targets and 230 indicators. Each SDG has its own targets and indicators. A target is a specific objective that will help to achieve the goal. An indicator is a way to measure if the goals are being met. The example below shows one target and two indicators for **SGD 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions**.



The current methodology for collecting indicator data for SDG16.7.2 are the following questions.

- How confident are you in your own ability to participate in politics? (Select one)
  - Not at all confident
  - A little confident
  - Quite confident
  - Very confident
  - Completely confident
  
- 1. How much would you say the political system in [country] allows people like you to have a say in what the government does? (Select one)
  - A great deal
  - A lot
  - Some
  - Very little
  - Not at all

Currently, many of the indicators, including SDG16.7.2 do not have adequate data sources nor data disaggregated by the indicated populations such as sex, age, disability and population group. And although data collected by civil society might not always be representative of the entire population, it can “raise the flag” when official sources of data miss or mask progress, violations or inequalities between groups, especially at the local level. For these reasons the CIVICUS-DataShift is working with civil society to collect data for the SDG16.7.2 indicator on inclusive and responsive governance.

However, in addition to collecting the two close-ended questions that do not allow for the different interpretations of politics or the different reality of what confidence means, the initiative also includes open-ended questions to contextualise the official data. Or in other words, provide “groundtruth” by verifying that official data reflects the reality on the ground and supplementing official reporting to explain the why behind the numbers.

**Additional questions to supplement official SDG16.7.2 Inclusive and Responsive Governance Data**

- What is your greatest reason for your level of confidence to participate in politics?
- How do you describe "people like you" for the previous question?
- Can you describe a place or time when you were able to influence decision-making in your community?

Please contact [DataShift@CIVICUS.org](mailto:DataShift@CIVICUS.org) for more information.

## Appendix II

### French SDG16.7.2 and Event Survey (Shortened Online version)

#### Questionnaire pour les Participant

L'évènement auquel vous avez participé aujourd'hui faisait partie d'une campagne mondiale de *SPEAK!*, organisée par CIVICUS. En ce moment, des centaines d'évènements ont lieu de par le monde pour rapprocher des personnes et des communautés entre elles afin de les aider à parler avec ceux et celles à qui elles ne le font pas d'habitude.

Nous aimerions vous poser quelques questions sur votre expérience de la journée pour que nous puissions partager des résultats et moments clés de la campagne ensuite, et afin de pouvoir l'améliorer l'année prochaine.

Répondre à ce questionnaire est votre choix, et vous pouvez décider de ne pas répondre à une question en particulier ou de ne pas nous envoyer vos réponses. Aucune donnée personnelle (telle que votre nom, contact ou adresse IP) ne sera collectée à moins que vous ne le choisissiez. Seul.es les membres de l'équipe de *SPEAK!* auront accès à toutes les réponses, dont certaines seront peut-être utilisées à des fins internes et pour certains documents futurs de la campagne.

Si vous avez des questions sur ce questionnaire, écrivez à [speak@civicus.org](mailto:speak@civicus.org)

1. Quel est le nom de l'évènement auquel vous avez participé aujourd'hui ?
2. A quel point vous sentez-vous en confiance et en capacité de participer dans la vie politique de votre quartier, communauté et/ ou pays ?
3. A quel point diriez-vous que le système politique de votre pays permet aux personnes telle que vous d'avoir leur mot à dire dans ce que fait le gouvernement ?
4. Pouvez-vous décrire un endroit ou un moment où vous avez été capable d'influencer une prise de décision dans votre quartier ou communauté ?

## Appendix III

### Spanish Event and SDG16.7.2 Survey

El evento de hoy fue organizado como parte de la campaña SPEAK!, una iniciativa de CIVICUS. En estos momentos, cientos de eventos están teniendo lugar en todo el mundo, uniendo a las comunidades y ayudando a las personas a conversar con quienes normalmente no lo harían.



Nos gustaría conocer su experiencia en el evento de hoy, para poder compartir algunos de los resultados e historias de la campaña, así como aprender cómo mejorar el próximo año.

La encuesta es completamente voluntaria. Puede decidir no responder una determinada pregunta si así lo desea. No se recopilarán datos personales (tales como nombre, contacto, dirección IP) a menos que desee proporcionarlos. Sólo los miembros del equipo SPEAK! tendrán acceso a sus respuestas. Las mismas se utilizarán para realizar informes y para diseñar los materiales de SPEAK! en el futuro.

Si tiene alguna pregunta sobre esta encuesta o quiere conocer más sobre la campaña, no dude en ponerse en contacto con nosotros: [SPEAK@CIVICUS.org](mailto:SPEAK@CIVICUS.org).

#### **Sobre el evento de hoy**

- 1) ¿Cuál es el nombre del evento en que participó?
- 2) ¿En qué país se llevó a cabo el evento?
- 3) ¿En qué día participó?
- 4) En una escala de 0-10, ¿qué tan probable es que recomiende el evento de hoy a un amigo o colega?  

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<b>Para nada probable</b>										<b>Extremadamente probable</b>
										
- 5) ¿Cuál es la razón más importante por la que otorgó ese puntaje?
- 6) Durante el evento de hoy, ¿habló con alguien de un entorno / comunidad diferente, o con opiniones / creencias diferentes a las suyas, con quien normalmente no hablaría?
- 7) Imagine que está cenando con sus amigos y/o familiares en los próximos días y alguien saca el tema que se discutió en el evento de hoy. ¿Sería diferente la forma en la que respondería, luego de haber participado del evento? ¿Por qué sí? ¿Por qué no?
- 8) ¿Hay algo más que quisiera compartir sobre el evento de hoy?

#### **¡Gracias por completar la encuesta sobre el evento de hoy!**

Además de la encuesta general, tiene la opción de contribuir a una iniciativa global acerca de cómo lograr un gobierno más inclusivo. Si elige participar, sus respuestas se utilizarán para complementar la revisión del Objetivo de Desarrollo Sostenible 16 sobre Paz, Justicia e Instituciones Fuertes en el Foro Político de Alto Nivel de la ONU en julio de 2019.

9) ¿Cuánta confianza tiene en su propia capacidad para participar en política? (Marque una 'X' al lado de su respuesta)

- Extremadamente confiado
- Muy confiado
- Algo confiado
- No tan confiado
- Para nada confiado

10) ¿Cuánto diría que el sistema político de su país permite que personas como usted puedan opinar sobre lo que hace el gobierno? (Marque una 'X' al lado de su respuesta)

- Mucho
- Poco
- Nada

11) ¿Cuál es su nacionalidad?

12) ¿Se identifica con alguno de los siguientes? (Marque 'X' en todas las opciones que desee)

- Mujer
- Varón
- Joven (menos de 30)
- Mayor (más de 65)
- Viviendo con discapacidad

13) ¿Puede describir un lugar o un momento en el que pudo influir en la toma de decisiones en su comunidad?



## Appendix IV

### استطلاع للمشاركين في أحداث 2018 SPEAK!

تم تنظيم حدث اليوم تحت مظلة حملة SPEAK! العالمية التي يقودها تحالف سيفيكوس. في هذه اللحظة تجري مئات الأحداث حول العالم لجمع المجتمعات للتكلم معا وتجاوز حواجز الانقسام بالحوار .

نود استطلاع رأيكم عن تجاربكم في الحدث اليوم كي نشارك بعض القصص والنتائج من الحملة مع العالم ونتعلم من تجربة 2018 لتحسين الحملة في 2019 . الاستطلاع اختياري تماما, ويمكنكم عدم الرد على سؤال معين أو عدم تقديم الأجوبة نهائيا. لا نجمع أي بيانات شخصية عنكم.

في حال أي استفسار عن الاستطلاع, يرجى الاتصال بـ [speak@civicus.org](mailto:speak@civicus.org)

#### عن حدث اليوم

(14) ما اسم الحدث الذي شاركتكم فيه؟

(15) تم عقد الحدث في أي بلد؟

(16) شاركتكم في الحدث في أي تاريخ؟

(17) ما هو مدى احتمالية توصون بالمشاركة في مثل هذا الحدث لصديق/ة أو زميل/ة؟

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10  
احتمال صغير جدا احتمال كبير جدا



(18) ما هو أهم سبب لجوابكم على آخر سؤال؟

(19) هل تكلمتم مع شخص من خلفية مختلفة أو شخص يتبنى آراء مختلفة عن آراءكم أو من مجتمع مختلف ما تكلمتم معه لولا هذا الحدث؟

لا

نعم

(20) تصوروا أنكم تتعاشون مع العائلة أو الأصدقاء ويفتح أحد منهم موضوعا تم مناقشته خلال الحدث اليوم. هل يختلف رد فعلكم عن رد الفعل لو ما شاركتكم في الحدث؟ لماذا / لماذا لا؟

(21) هل تريدون مشاركة أي تعليق آخر حول تجربتكم في الحدث؟

بالإضافة إلى الأسئلة عن الحدث التي جاوبتم عليها, يمكنكم المساهمة في مبادرة عالمية حول موضوع الحوكمة الشاملة. اذا اخترتم المشاركة, فأجوبتكم ستستخدم لدعم مراجعة هدف التنمية المستدامة رقم 16 (السلام والعدالة والمؤسسات القوية) من قبل الأمم المتحدة في يوليو / تموز 2019.

ستظل كافة الأجوبة مجهولة الهوية.

(22) إلى أي حد تشعرون بالثقة في قدرتكم على المشاركة في السياسة؟

- كثيرا جدا  
 كثيرا  
 إلى حد ما

- قليلا  
 لا على الإطلاق

(23) إلى أي حد يسمح النظام السياسي في بلدك بمشاركة أشخاص مثلك في صناعة قرارات الحكومة؟

- كثيرا جدا  
 كثيرا  
 إلى حد ما  
 قليلا  
 لا على الإطلاق

(24) ما هي جنسيتك؟

(25) هل تنتمون إلى فئة أو أكثر من فئة من الفئات التالية؟

- إناث  
 ذكر  
 الشباب (تحت سن 30)  
 كبار السن (فوق سن 65)  
 العاشون مع الإعاقة

(26) يرجى وصف تجربة سابقة لكم حيث تمكنتم من المساهمة في صناعة القرار في مجتمعكم.

## Appendix V

### Swahili Ice Breaker SDG16.7.2 Survey

Uzoefu wa Wananchi katika kufanya Maamuzi kuwa Shirikishi na yenye kuitikiwa na Uongozi/Wafanya Maamuzi.

#### Hatua ya 1: Utangulizi

Asante kwa kusaidia kukusanya majibu kuboresha ukaguzi wa Lengo namba 16 la Maendeleo Endelevu, Amani, Haki na Taasisi Imara. CIVICUS, kupitia Kinara for Youth Evolution, itawasilisha majibu haya katika Jukwaa la Juu la Sera la Umoja wa Taifa, mwezi wa saba 2019. Majibu yote yatakuwa kwa ujumla bila utambulisho wowote wa mtu. Yataweza kurushwa na CIVICUS kwa mtandaoni kwa namna ya blog au ripoti, pia yataweza kusaidia kuboresha changamoto za jamii. Wewe unaweza kukataa kujibu swali lolote hata kujitoa kutoka shughuli hii muda wowote.

#### Hatua ya 2: Usaili kwa Pair

Kwanza, inabidi utafute mwenzi mmoja ambaye humjui sana, na kubadilishana jukumu la kuhojiana. Kabla ya kuanza, ukague mwongozo huu:

Kama mhoji, lengo lako ni kuandika majibu ya mhojiwa kwa uwazi.

- Uliza swali, halafu kaa kimya kwa dakika moja ili mhojiwa ataweza kuwaza vizuri.
- Sikiliza kila neno la majibu.
- Baada ya usaili kuwa umemalizika, hakikisha kwamba umeelewa kila alichosema.
- Epuka kusaidia majibu au ufumbuzi.

Kama mhojiwa, lengo lako ni kuelezea uzoefu wako kwa uwazi kabisa.

- Chukua muda wa kutosha kuwaza kuhusu swali na kujibu kwa ukweli.
- Toa majibu yenye maana na epuka kutokuwa moja kwa moja.
- Mhoji wako ni rafiki yako, usisikie aibu wala hofu.
- Kumbuka kwamba unaweza kukataa kujibu swali lolote hata kujitoa kutoka shughuli hii muda wowote.

*Ulizana maswali yafuatayo na andika majibu hapo chini. Tumia karatasi moja kwa kila mtu.*

1. Kwa namna gani una ujasiri katika uwezo wako kushiriki katika masuala ya uongozi? (Chagua moja)

- Sina ujasiri wowote
- Ujasiri mdogo
- Ujasiri kiasi
- Ujasiri mkubwa
- Ujasiri kabisa

Sababu yako ni nini kwa kiwango chako cha ujasiri kushiriki katika masuala ya uongozi?

2. Kwa kiasi gani unafikiri kwamba mfumo wa uongozi unaruhusu watu kama wewe kuweza kusema yale ambayo yanafanywa na serikali? (Chagua moja)

- Hamna
- Kidogo
- Kiasi
- Kiasi Kikubwa
- Kiasi Kikubwa Sana

Kwa namna gani unaweza kuelezea “watu kama wewe”?

3. Elezea sehemu au wakati ambao uliweza kusababisha kufanya maamuzi katika jamii yako?

4. Uraia wako ni nini?

5. Unajitambulisha kati ya haya yafuatayo? (Unaweza kuchagua mengi kutokana na hitaji)

- Mtu wa kike
- Mtu wa kiume
- Kijana
- Mzee
- Ninaishi na ulemavu

6. Mhoji wako amefanya nini kukusaidia kushirikiana uzoefu na mtazamo wako?

### Hatua ya 3: Mjadiliano wa Kikundi cha Watu wa Nne

Ambapo umeshajifanyia usaili na kuandika majibu, tafuta pair nyingine kulinganisha majibu. Badilishana na soma kwa pamoja karatasi kuhakikisha kwamba yanaleta maana. Andika hapa ufanano na utofauti wa majibu yenu katika kikundi cha watu wa nne.

### Hatua ya 4: Mjadiliano wa Wote

Jadilianeni wote kwa pamoja:

1. Kuna uzoefu upi kwa watu wengi waliomo ndani ya chumba hiki?
2. Kuna uzoefu upi kwa watu wachache waliomo ndani ya chumba hiki?
3. Kwa sababu gani watu wana uzoefu huo?

### Hatua ya 5: Kujenga Ufumbuzi kwa Pamoja

Andika katika karatasi ndogondogo majibu ya swali hili:

Kwa namna gani tungeweza kufanya maamuzi ya mambo mbalimbali yakawa shirikishi zaidi na yenye kuitikiwa na uongozi/wafanya maamuzi?

## **Appendix VI**

### **SDG16.7.2 Ice Breaker Methodology Background**

In our attempt to integrate collecting SDG 16.7.2 indicators as an option for inclusion in the Speak! Campaign, we imagined a scenario for using the questions as a starting point for developing active listening skills and building data literacy for both event organisers and participants alike. We wanted to take advantage of having participants breaking off into pairs to interview each other with the questions as a more intimate but less confrontational way of them being able to get to know each other. By building the interaction between two pairs and then up to a larger group, we saw a way of developing a dynamic for the events where participants had exchanged experiences and opinions in a supportive fashion under the frame of being represented during a presentation at the UN in July.

Given the experience of running the exercise during the Speak! Event, where many of our partners could see the value in just answering the questions themselves, we have continued to develop the exercise. As we envision the exercise as a stand-alone with a running time between two to three hours, we see the questions as a way to begin a dialogue around inclusivity and representation in decision-making. We have added further steps to the exercise to allow participants to brainstorm ideas to improve inclusivity and representation in decision making around issues that impact their communities. We hope that it will motivate participants to take-action based on their brainstorms.



Kinara for Youth Evolution SDG16.7.2 Workshop

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